

PUPILS' OUTLINES FOR HOME STUDY

IN CONNECTION WITH SCHOOL WORK

GEOGRAPHY OF THE UNITED STATES

By

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UNITED STATES

The United States Comprises:

- (a) Forty-eight States.
- (b) Two Territories.
- (c) The District of Columbia.
- (d) The Panama Canal Zone.
- (e) The dependencies or colonial possessions are Porto Rico and a few small islands near it; Guam; Tutuila and the Philippine Islands, over 2,400. Only about 11 are of any importance.

Government: Republic. Capital—Washington, D. C.

(a) Location: *The main part of the United States* is in the central part of North America. N. L., 25° to 49°; W. L., 67° to 125°. North Temperate Zone.

Boundaries: North, Canada, St. Lawrence River and Great Lakes, except Lake Michigan; east, Atlantic Ocean; south, Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, Mexico and Rio Grande River; west, Pacific Ocean.

- I. *The territory of Alaska* is in the extreme northwestern part of North America. N. L., 55° to 72°; W. L., 130° to E. L., 172°. Boundaries: North, Arctic Ocean; east, Dominion of Canada; south, Pacific Ocean; west, Pacific and Arctic Oceans.
- II. *The territory of Hawaii*, surrounded by the Pacific Ocean, is in about the same latitude as Cuba. N. L., 19° 15' to 22° 15'. W. L., 155° to 160°.
- III. *Panama Canal Zone* is in the extreme southern part of North America.
- IV. (a) *Porto Rico* is in the *Greater Antilles*, a part of the *West Indies*.
 (b) *Guam*—In Pacific Ocean. N. L., 13° 30'. E. L., 144° 45'.
 (c) *Tutuila*—In Pacific Ocean. S. L., 14°. W. L., 170°.
 (d) *Philippine Islands*—In the Pacific Ocean, southeast of Asia. N. L., 4° 40' to 21° 10'. E. L., 117° to 126° 34'.

It has a long irregular coast line, the Atlantic coast being more indented than the Pacific.

(b) Its Indenting Waters are—

- On the east coast—
 (a) *Massachusetts Bay*.
 (b) *New York Bay*.
 (c) *Delaware Bay*.
 (d) *Chesapeake Bay*.
 (e) *Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds*.
 (f) *Mobile Bay*.
 (g) *Galveston Bay*.
- On the west coast—(a) *San Francisco Bay*. (b) *Puget Sound*.

(c) Projecting Points: On the east coast—

- (a) *Cape Cod*. (d) *Cape Charles*. (g) *Cape Lookout*.
 (b) *Sandy Hook*. (e) *Cape Henry*. (h) *Cape Sable*.
 (c) *Cape May*. (f) *Cape Hatteras*.
 On west coast—
 (a) *Cape Flattery*. (b) *Cape Mendocino*. (c) *Point Conception*.

(d) Islands off the Coast: East—

- 1. *Long*. 3. *Bahamas*.
 2. *Bermudas*. 4. *West Indies*.
 West—*Santa Barbara*.

(e) Area: United States and its dependencies, about 3,768,743 square miles.

(f) Surface: From east to west the United States proper is marked by well defined limits, as follows:

I. Atlantic Slope, narrow in the north, widening to between two and three hundred miles in the south. It is widest south of the 41st parallel North Latitude. It has:

- 1. *Short, swift, tidal rivers*. 4. *Large population*.
 2. *Good harbors*. 5. *Great commercial activity*.
 3. *Fertile land*. 6. *Great wealth*.

II. Atlantic Highlands, or Appalachian Mountain System, is a long, narrow section extending from *Maine* to *Alabama*, and is a great iron, coal and oil region.

III. The Great Central Plain: Extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific Highlands. Its surface consists of low, fertile plains in the east, separated from the higher plains in the west by the Mississippi River. From this river westward the land rises until it reaches an altitude of 2,000 feet.

It has—(a) *long, large, slow-flowing rivers*; (b) *fertile plains*; (c) *large tracts of pasture land*; (d) *large systems of irrigation which, by providing water, have made barren land fertile*.

It is the great agricultural section which provides a considerable part of the *breadstuffs, cattle and articles of clothing* for our own use, as well as for export. Around the Lakes are found iron, copper and lumber.

It may be divided from north to south—

(a) Lake slope; (b) Central plain; (c) Gulf slope.

IV. Pacific Highlands include—

(a) *Rocky Mountains.*

(c) *Great Basin.*

(b) *Great Plateau.*

(d) *Cascade and Sierra Nevada Mountains.*

A large body of salt water is found in the great basin, known as the Great Salt Lake; besides this there are numerous smaller bodies of salt water. They are caused by the lakes having no apparent outlet, and the evaporation of water leaves the salt mineral deposit.

The Pacific Highlands give the greater part of our precious metals.

V. Pacific Slope: West of the Cascade and Sierra Nevada Mountains; does not extend to the coast except about Puget Sound. It includes the *Valley of the Willamette*, and the valley formed by the *San Joaquin* and *Sacramento Rivers*. The valleys of the slope are very fertile, producing large quantities of fruit and grain. It has but few harbors and few tidal rivers—*Columbia* and *Willamette* are the most important rivers. Near the coast is the Coast Range of mountains. It has a *wet* season from October to May and a *dry* season the remainder of the year.

The trees in this section grow to great size.

(g) Drainage: East of the Atlantic Highlands the land is well drained by the short, rapid rivers that have their sources in the mountains that make up the highlands. The principal rivers are:

1. *Connecticut.* N. E. part of U. S., flows south into Long Island Sound.

2. *Hudson.* N. E. part of U. S., flows south into New York Bay.

3. *Delaware.* N. E. part of U. S., flows south into Delaware Bay.

4. *Susquehanna.* N. E. part of U. S., flows south into Chesapeake Bay.

5. *Potomac.* E. part of U. S., flows southeast into Chesapeake Bay.

6. *James.* E. part of U. S., flows southeast into Chesapeake Bay.

7. *Savannah.* S. E. part of U. S., flows southeast into the Atlantic Ocean.

The *Mississippi River* divides the Great Central Plain, and with its branches drains the greater part of it. It flows southerly into Gulf of Mexico.

The principal branches of the Mississippi River are:

East Side—

Ohio, formed by Allegheny and Monongahela, flows southwesterly.

Illinois, which, by the aid of a canal, connects it with Lake Michigan.

West Side—

Missouri, has its source in Rocky Mountains; flows southeasterly.

Arkansas, has its source in Rocky Mountains, flows southeasterly.

Red, has its source in the Plateau Plains in the southern part of U. S., and flows southeasterly.

The rivers of the Lake Slope are short and unimportant.

The *Red River of the North* is the principal river, and its waters reach Hudson Bay.

The rivers of the Pacific Slope—

(a) *Columbia*, has its source in Rocky Mountains, flows southwesterly into Pacific Ocean. Principal branches *Lewis* or *Snake River*, and the *Willamette*, on southern side.

- (b) *Sacramento*.
 (c) *San Joaquin*. } These rivers drain a fertile valley. The general course of the first is south; of the second, north. They both flow into the Bay of San Francisco.

The *Colorado River* has its source in the Rocky Mountains, in the western part of the U. S., flows in a southwesterly direction into the Gulf of California. It drains the Great Plateau. By the overflow of this river a large inland sea has been formed, known as the *Salton Sea*.

In the State of Colorado are the sources of many rivers, whose waters reach the Pacific Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico.

The *Columbia River* is the only river of the U. S. fed by streams out of the country.

The waters of the *Lake of the Woods* reach the Atlantic Ocean by way of the St. Lawrence River after passing through the Great Lakes.

The waters of *Lake George* flow into *Lake Champlain*, thence through the Sorel River into the St. Lawrence.

The lakes of the Great Basin have no apparent outlet.

Minnesota is the great lake state.

The work of reclaiming the *Everglades* of Florida will add 3,000,000 acres of land of the richest character to the territory of the State. This is being done by connecting Lake Okechobee by canals with rivers on the Atlantic coast, and connecting the *Caloosahatchee River* with the *Gulf of Mexico*. In connection with these canals the *Everglades* are to be drained by a series of canals that will carry the water to the main canal, and this will leave the *Everglades* dry and fit for man's use.

(h) Mountains.

1. *Appalachian Mountain System*, extending from Maine to Alabama. It includes the

- (a) *White Mountains*, in Maine and New Hampshire.
- (b) *Green Mountains*, in Vermont.
- (c) *Adirondack Mountains* and *Catskill Mountains*, in New York.
- (d) *Shawangunk*, in New York and New Jersey.
- (f) *Schooley Mountains*, in New Jersey.
- (g) *Blue*, in Pennsylvania.
- (h) *Allegheny Mountains*, in Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia.
- (i) *Shenandoah Mountains*, in Virginia and West Virginia.
- (j) *Blue Ridge Mountains*, in Virginia and North and South Carolina.
- (k) *Cumberland Mountains*, in Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee.

The principal mountain peaks of this system are:

- 1. *Mt. Mitchell*, in North Carolina, 6,710 feet high.
- 2. *Mt. Washington*, in New Hampshire, 6,290 feet high.
- 3. *Mt. Marcy*, in New York, 5,344 feet high.

The average height of the system is about 2,000 feet. This system extends northeast and southwest. It begins and ends in foothills or low mountains.

II. *The Rocky Mountain System* extends northwest to southeast. The principal ranges are:

- (a) *Bitter Root Mountains*, in Washington, Idaho and Montana.
- (b) *Salmon River Mountains*, in Idaho.
- (c) *Wind River Mountains*, in Wyoming.
- (d) *Wasatch Mountains*, in Utah.
- (e) *Sierra Madre*, in New Mexico and Arizona.

The principal mountain peaks are:

- 1. *Mt. McKinley*, in Alaska, 20,464 feet high.
- 2. *Mt. St. Elias*, in Alaska, 18,010 feet high.
- 3. *Pike's Peak*, in Colorado, 14,147 feet high.

The mountains average nearly 10,000 feet high.

III. *The Pacific Highland System* includes:

- (a) *Cascade Mountains*, in Washington and Oregon.
- (b) *Sierra Nevada* and *Coast Range*, in California.

The highest peaks of the system are:

1. *Mt. Whitney*, in California, 14,898 feet high.
2. *Mt. Rainier*, in Washington, 14,526 feet high.
3. *Mt. Shasta*, in California, 14,350 feet high.

The average height of the mountains of this system is a little less than those of the Rocky Mountain system. These mountains extend nearly north and south.

(J) Climate: It has four seasons and in general the climate of the Temperate Zone; modified by

1. *Winds.* The storms come from both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.
 - (a) From the Pacific Ocean passing southeast to Nebraska, and thence east to the Lake region.
 - (b) From the Atlantic passing the West Indies and thence north toward the Lake region.
 - (c) Those originating on the southeastern slope of the Rocky Mountains and moving northeast towards the lakes. This makes the Lake region the great storm center. The interior of the United States becomes, by the changing of the direction of the winds, subject to great and sudden changes in temperature. Changes over 15° F. are of common occurrence in twenty-four hours north of the Ohio River.

The winds from the Pacific are warm and make the climate in summer and winter nearly alike. The winds of the Atlantic coast in winter are cold and followed by snow. This makes great differences in the temperature in summer and winter.

II. *Elevation.* The mountains of the western part of the United States cause the condensation of the moisture of the winds that blow from the Pacific. This to a degree is true of the Atlantic Highlands, but not to the same extent, because the mountains are not so high.

III. *Proximity to Ocean.* The direction of the winds and the mountain barriers cause the ocean slopes to be the best watered sections of the country. The greatest amount of rain falls in the extreme northwestern and southeastern sections of the United States. The driest section is in Arizona and New Mexico.

The destruction of the forests not only lessens the amount of rainfall, but also permits destructive winds to destroy whole sections of country.

The climate of a country affects its products by increasing or decreasing the productiveness, according to the length of the growing season. The length of the *growing season* of the United States in the south and southeastern part is practically the whole year, while in the northern part it is only 120 days.

The climate affects the productiveness by the amount of moisture that is deposited on the surface. When there is little moisture there are dry and barren wastes, no matter how high the temperature may be.

THE STATES ARE DIVIDED INTO THE FOLLOWING GROUPS BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT:

I. North Atlantic:

Maine,
New Hampshire,
Vermont,

Massachusetts,
Rhode Island,
Connecticut,

New York
New Jersey,
Pennsylvania.

II. South Atlantic:

Delaware,
Maryland,
District of Columbia,

Virginia,
West Virginia,
North Carolina,

South Carolina,
Georgia,
Florida.

III. South Central:

Kentucky,
Tennessee,
Alabama,

Mississippi,
Louisiana,
Texas,

Arkansas,
Oklahoma.

IV. North Central:

<i>Ohio,</i>	<i>Michigan,</i>	<i>Iowa,</i>	<i>South Dakota,</i>
<i>Indiana,</i>	<i>Wisconsin,</i>	<i>Missouri,</i>	<i>Nebraska,</i>
<i>Illinois,</i>	<i>Minnesota,</i>	<i>North Dakota,</i>	<i>Kansas.</i>

V. Western:

<i>Montana,</i>	<i>New Mexico,</i>	<i>Nevada,</i>	<i>Oregon,</i>
<i>Wyoming,</i>	<i>Arizona,</i>	<i>Idaho,</i>	<i>California.</i>
<i>Colorado,</i>	<i>Utah,</i>	<i>Washington,</i>	

The Territories are: *Alaska, Hawaii.*

COAST STATES ARE—**I. Atlantic Coast:**

<i>Maine,</i>	<i>New York,</i>	<i>North Carolina,</i>
<i>New Hampshire,</i>	<i>New Jersey</i>	<i>South Carolina,</i>
<i>Massachusetts,</i>	<i>Delaware,</i>	<i>Georgia,</i>
<i>Rhode Island,</i>	<i>Maryland,</i>	<i>Florida.</i>
<i>Connecticut,</i>	<i>Virginia,</i>	

II. Pacific Coast:

<i>Washington,</i>	<i>Oregon,</i>	<i>California.</i>
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III. Gulf States:

<i>Florida,</i>	<i>Alabama,</i>	<i>Mississippi,</i>	<i>Louisiana,</i>	<i>Texas.</i>
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IV. Lake States:

<i>New York, Lakes Erie and Ontario.</i>	<i>Indiana, Lake Michigan.</i>
<i>Pennsylvania, Lake Erie.</i>	<i>Illinois, Lake Michigan.</i>
<i>Ohio, Lake Erie.</i>	<i>Wisconsin, Lakes Michigan and Superior.</i>
<i>Michigan, Lakes Superior, Huron and Michigan.</i>	<i>Minnesota, Lake Superior.</i>

STATES ON THE CANADIAN BOUNDARY:

<i>Maine,</i>	<i>New York,</i>	<i>Michigan,</i>	<i>Montana,</i>
<i>New Hampshire,</i>	<i>Pennsylvania,</i>	<i>Minnesota,</i>	<i>Idaho,</i>
<i>Vermont,</i>	<i>Ohio.</i>	<i>North Dakota,</i>	<i>Washington.</i>

STATES ON THE MEXICAN BORDER:

<i>Texas,</i>	<i>New Mexico,</i>	<i>Arizona,</i>	<i>California.</i>
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THE 45TH PARALLEL NORTH LATITUDE IS THE BOUNDARY OF

<i>New Hampshire,</i>	<i>New York,</i>	<i>Montana (southern).</i>
<i>Vermont,</i>	<i>Wyoming (northern),</i>	

THE 45TH PARALLEL NORTH LATITUDE CROSSES THE STATES OF

<i>Maine,</i>	<i>Wisconsin,</i>	<i>South Dakota,</i>	<i>Oregon.</i>
<i>Michigan,</i>	<i>Minnesota,</i>	<i>Idaho,</i>	

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER PASSES THROUGH: *Minnesota,* *Louisiana.*

STATES ON THE EAST BANK OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER:

<i>Minnesota,</i>	<i>Illinois,</i>	<i>Tennessee,</i>	<i>Louisiana.</i>
<i>Wisconsin,</i>	<i>Kentucky,</i>	<i>Mississippi,</i>	

STATES ON THE WEST BANK OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER:

<i>Minnesota,</i>	<i>Iowa,</i>	<i>Missouri,</i>	<i>Arkansas,</i>	<i>Louisiana.</i>
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NATURAL RESOURCES:**I. Agricultural.**

(a) *Corn.* The chief American corn belt reaches from central Ohio to central Kansas, and from Kentucky to Wisconsin. It is one of the finest agricultural sections of the world. The crop in 1911 was 2,531 million bushels. Iowa and Illinois produce the greatest quantity.

- (b) *Wheat*. The following states each produce over thirty million bushels per year: In 1910 the crop raised was 621.3 million bushels of which 61 million bushels were exported.
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (a) Kansas, about 87,000,000. | (f) Washington, about 36,000,000. |
| (b) Minnesota, about 94,000,000. | (g) Ohio, about 43,000,000. |
| (c) North Dakota, about 90,000,000. | (h) Illinois, about 35,000,000. |
| (d) Nebraska, about 40,000,000. | (i) Missouri, about 34,000,000. |
| (e) Indiana, about 39,000,000. | (j) South Dakota, about 47,000,000. |
- (c) *Cotton*. Texas produces nearly one-fourth of the cotton crop of the United States, followed by Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina.
- (d) *Tobacco*. Kentucky leads all the states in the production and value of the tobacco crop. This state produced over one-third of the whole amount raised; its value was about one-fourth of that of the whole crop in the U. S. It is followed by North Carolina, Virginia, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Tennessee. The United States crop for 1911 was worth 85 million dollars.
- (e) *Hay*. New York excels in the production of hay. It produces nearly one-tenth of the whole crop. It is followed by Iowa, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana. The crop weighed 46,969,000 tons and in 1909 was valued at \$689,345,000.
- (f) *Potatoes*. New York also excels in this crop, producing about one-seventh of the whole crop raised in the United States. The following states rank high in the production of this crop: Michigan, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Maine, Ohio, Illinois. In 1911 the yield was 281,735,000 bushels.
- (g) *Sugar Beets*. California, Colorado and Michigan raise five-sevenths of the whole crop. In 1911 the crop exceeded 600,000 tons.

II. Animal:

- (a) *Horses*. In value the horse about equaled the combined values of cows, cattle and swine raised in the United States. The North Central States raise the largest number. In 1912 United States raised 24,871 horses.
- (b) *Cattle and Swine* are raised in greatest number in the Central States. Wherever there is corn, hogs will be raised. Near extensive tracts of grazing land cattle will be bred. New York, Wisconsin and Iowa have the largest dairy interests. 1912—Cattle, 57,959—Hogs, 65,410.
- (c) *Sheep* are raised to a great extent in the Western States, particularly in the extreme Northwest. The wool clip in 1910 was 321,362,750 lbs. 1912—52,362 sheep.
- (d) *Poultry* is becoming one of the most important products. Ohio and Iowa rank first in this product. In 1911 it amounted to 750 million dollars and is of more value than the wheat, cotton or hay crop, and is exceeded only by the corn crop.

III. Mineral:

- (a) *Coal*—In 1910 over 501 million tons. It is mined in 29 states and covers an area of 496,000 square miles.
(Anthracite)—Eastern Pennsylvania; very limited in Colorado and New Mexico. (Bituminous)—Pennsylvania, Illinois, West Virginia, Ohio.
- (b) *Iron*—The production during the last decade was as great as that of all our past history. Minnesota, Michigan, Alabama, Pennsylvania.
- (c) *Petroleum*—Texas and Louisiana, California, Pennsylvania.
- (d) *Gas*—Indiana, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kansas.
- (e) *Salt*—Michigan, New York, Kansas, Ohio.
- (f) *Aluminum*—The clay from which this metal is obtained is found throughout the United States. Arkansas produces it in large quantities.
- (g) *Zinc*—Kansas, Illinois, Missouri, New Jersey.
- (h) *Lead*—Idaho, Colorado, Utah, Mississippi Valley, New York. In this product the United States ranks first.
- (i) *Copper*—Montana, Arizona, New York. In this product the United States ranks among the first.
- (j) *Silver*—Colorado, Montana, Utah, Idaho. In this product the United States ranks first.
- (k) *Gold*—Colorado, California, South Dakota, Utah, Arizona, Alaska.

(I) *Stone*—

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. Sandstone, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York. | 4. Marble, Vermont and Georgia. |
| 2. Granite, New England. | 5. Limestone, Indiana. |
| 3. Slate, New York and Vermont. | |

IV. Fisheries: Valued at about fifty-six million dollars annually:

- (a)
- DEEP SEA**
- , in states bordering on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The products are:

North Atlantic States, cod, halibut, mackerel, oysters, lobsters.*Maryland and South Atlantic States*, oysters and shad.*Gulf States, led by Florida*, obtain oysters, red snappers and sponges.*The Pacific States* lead in obtaining salmon and oysters.*Alaska* is the center of seal fisheries, and obtains large quantities of salmon, cod and halibut.

- (b)
- INLAND FISHING:**

1. *Lake States*, herring, lake trout, whitefish and yellow perch.2. *Mississippi Valley States*, German carp, catfish, Buffalo fish, mussels.

3. Wherever there are streams and lakes, trout, bass and pickerel are found.

V. Water Power: The short, swift rivers of the Atlantic slope afford power for manufacturing purposes. Niagara Falls generates electricity, which is used in many of the neighboring cities and towns.

NATURAL WONDERS.

I. *Yellowstone Park*. Northwestern part of Wyoming. Celebrated for its scenery, hot springs and geysers.II. *Yosemite Valley*. Western part of California, in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Famed for grand scenery, waterfalls and giant trees.III. *Colorado Canyon*. Western part of Arizona. The Colorado River plunges into a deep gorge over five thousand feet deep. The scenery is grand and marvelous in color.IV. *Mammoth Cave*. Near central part of Kentucky. A large underground cave of many parts, separated by beautiful fantastic arches and columns. Here are found blind fish.V. *Luray Caverns*. Western part of Virginia, in the valley between Blue Ridge and Allegheny Mountains. By the wearing away of the limestone rock, beautiful caverns have been formed.VI. *Natural Bridge of Virginia*. Near the Luray Caverns. Caused by the falling in of the roof of one of these caverns, leaving a bridge-like formation.VII. *Niagara Falls*. Near Buffalo, on the western boundary of New York and southern part of Canada. Grandest waterfall in the world.VIII. *Natural Bridges of Utah*, are in the southern part of the state. They are grander than that of Virginia.

EXPANSION OF TERRITORY.

1789. The United States extended along the Atlantic coast from Canada to what is now Florida; thence westerly to the Mississippi River, with the exception of New Orleans.

1803. Louisiana Purchase, giving the United States control of the Mississippi River. 900,000 square miles.

1819. Florida Purchase, 59,268 square miles.

1845. Texas annexation, 376,133 square miles.

1846. Oregon boundary fixed, adding 255,000 square miles.

1848. Rio Grande made boundary of Texas. Territories of New Mexico and California added 547,783 square miles.

1853. Gadsden Purchase to correct error in map, 45,535 square miles.

1867. Alaska Purchase, 600,000 square miles.

1898. Hawaii annexation, 6,740 square miles.

1899. Porto Rico, 3,669 square miles; Guam; Philippines, by conquest from Spain; Tutuila and other small islands of the Samoan group, by treaty agreement with England and Germany.

INDUSTRIES.

The people of the United States, according to the occupation they follow, may be classed as

- (a) Agricultural, thirty-six per cent. (d) Commercial, seventeen per cent.
- (b) Manufacturing, twenty-four per cent. (e) Professional, five per cent.
- (c) Serving, eighteen per cent.

I. *Agriculture* is the principal occupation in nearly every state. Particularly so in the South Atlantic and South Central sections, as well as in the States of North and South Dakota.

II. *Manufacturing and Mechanical pursuits* are the chief occupations of the North Atlantic section, with the exception of Vermont.

The states in order of rank in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits are New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts.

The articles manufactured in order of value are

- (a) Iron and steel.....\$905,000,000
- (b) Slaughtering and packing meat.....801,000,000
- (c) Foundry and machine shop products.....799,000,000
- (d) Flour and grist mill products.....713,000,000
- (e) Lumber and lumber products.....580,000,000
- (f) Cotton goods products.....450,000,000

III. *Domestic and Personal Service.*

Less in North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama and South Carolina than in the other states.

IV. *Commercial Pursuits* are followed to a large extent in all states except North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Oklahoma.

V. *Professional*—Few in the South Atlantic and South Central sections of the United States.

VI. *Mining*—Alaska, Montana and Arizona in the West, with Pennsylvania in the East.

VII. *Fishing*—Alaska, and in the East, Maryland.

THE PRINCIPAL RAILROADS OF THE UNITED STATES ARE

(a) New York Central R. R. with

1. *Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R.* crosses the states of

- (a) New York, (b) Pennsylvania, (c) Ohio, (d) Indiana, (e) Illinois.

Passes through the cities of

- 1. New York, N. Y. 4. Syracuse, New York 7. Cleveland, Ohio
- 2. Albany, New York 5. Rochester, N. Y. 8. Toledo, Ohio
- 3. Utica, New York 6. Buffalo, New York 9. Chicago, Illinois

II. *Delaware and Hudson R. R.* crosses (a) New York, (b) Province of Quebec.

Passes through

- 1. New York, New York 3. Troy, New York
- 2. Albany, New York 4. Montreal, Province of Quebec

(b) Pennsylvania R. R. crosses the States of I. (a) New Jersey, (b) Pennsylvania, (c) Ohio, (d) Indiana, (e) Illinois.

Passes through the cities of

- 1. New York, New York 5. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- 2. Jersey City, New Jersey 6. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
- 3. Newark, New Jersey 7. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
- 4. Trenton, New Jersey 8. Chicago, Illinois

II. (a) New Jersey, (b) Pennsylvania, (c) Maryland, (d) District of Columbia.

Passes through

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Jersey City, New Jersey | 4. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania |
| 2. Newark, New Jersey | 5. Baltimore, Maryland |
| 3. Trenton, New Jersey | 6. Washington, District of Columbia |

(c) Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. crosses

(a) New Jersey (b) New York to Buffalo—connects with
Grand Trunk R. R. and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R. Crosses
 (a) Province of Ontario (b) Michigan (c) Indiana (d) Illinois

Passes through

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Hoboken, New Jersey | 3. Elmira, New York | 5. Detroit, Michigan |
| 2. Newark, New Jersey | 4. Buffalo, New York | 6. Chicago, Illinois |

(d) Erie R. R. crosses New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois.

Passes through

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Jersey City, New Jersey | 3. Binghamton, New York | 5. Jamestown, New York |
| 2. Paterson, New Jersey | 4. Elmira, New York | 6. Chicago, Illinois |

(e) New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. crosses

(a) New York, (b) Connecticut, (c) Rhode Island (d) Massachusetts.

Passes through

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. New York, New York | 3. Providence, Rhode Island |
| 2. New Haven, Connecticut | 4. Boston Massachusetts |

(f) Southern R. R. with Louisville & Nashville R. R. crosses

(a) District of Columbia (c) North Carolina (e) Georgia (g) Mississippi
 (b) Virginia (d) South Carolina (f) Alabama (h) Louisiana

Passes through

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Washington, District of Columbia | 3. Montgomery, Alabama |
| 2. Atlanta, Georgia | 4. New Orleans, Louisiana |

(g) Southern Pacific R. R. crosses

(a) Louisiana (b) Texas (c) New Mexico (d) Arizona (e) California

Passes through

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. New Orleans, Louisiana | 3. Los Angeles, California |
| 2. El Paso, Texas | 4. San Francisco, California |

(h) Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. crosses

(a) Illinois, (b) Missouri, (c) Kansas, (d) Colorado, (e) New Mexico, (f) Arizona,
 (g) California.

Passes through

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Chicago, Illinois | 3. Topeka, Kansas | 5. Los Angeles, California |
| 2. Kansas City, Missouri | 4. Denver, Colorado | 6. San Francisco, California |

(i) Union Pacific R. R. with

Chicago & Great Western R. R. from Chicago to Omaha, and
Southern Pacific R. R. from Ogden to San Francisco, crosses

(a) Illinois, (b) Iowa, (c) Nebraska, (d) Wyoming, (e) Utah, (f) Nevada, (g)
 California.

Passes through

- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Chicago, Illinois | 3. Cheyenne, Wyoming | 5. Sacramento, California |
| 2. Omaha, Nebraska | 4. Ogden, Utah | 6. San Francisco, California |

(j) Northern Pacific R. R. with Chicago & Great Western R. R. crosses

(a) Illinois (c) Minnesota (e) Montana (g) Washington
 (b) Wisconsin (d) North Dakota (f) Idaho (h) Oregon

Passes through

- | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Chicago, Illinois | 4. Fargo, North Dakota | 7. Tacoma, Washington |
| 2. St. Paul, Minnesota | 5. Butte, Montana | 8. Seattle, Washington |
| 3. Duluth, Minnesota | 6. Spokane, Washington | 9. Portland, Oregon |

(k) **Great Northern R. R.** with *Chicago & Northwestern R. R.*, crosses

(a) Illinois, (b) Wisconsin, (c) Minnesota, (d) Montana, (e) Idaho, (f) Washington.
Passes through

1. Chicago, Illinois; 2. Duluth, Minnesota; 3. Spokane, Washington; 4. Seattle, Washington.

(1) **Canadian Pacific R. R.** crosses

(a) New Brunswick (c) Quebec (e) Manitoba (g) Alberta
(b) Maine (d) Ontario (f) Saskatchewan (h) British Columbia

Passes through

1. St. Johns, Province of New Brunswick
2. Quebec, Province of Quebec
3. Montreal, Province of Quebec
4. Ottawa, Province of Quebec
5. Winnipeg, Province of Manitoba
6. Vancouver, Province of British Columbia.

THE PRINCIPAL LAKE PORTS ARE

- (a) **Chicago, Illinois:** In the northeastern part of Illinois, on Lake Michigan. Is the largest railroad center in the United States. More grain is shipped from this port than from any other place in the world. Iron ore is also shipped in great quantities. Steamers ply from it to other ports on the Great Lakes.
- (b) **Cleveland, Ohio:** In the northern part of Ohio, on Lake Erie. Is a center for lake shipbuilding. Iron products are manufactured and shipped from this port. The ore is brought from Lake Superior.
- (c) **Buffalo, New York:** In the western part of the State of New York, on Lake Erie. Here begins the Erie Canal, which connects the Great Lakes with the Hudson River and brings the products of the great Northwest to the Atlantic Seaboard. Buffalo is one of the largest lake ports. It has large dock facilities. from which ore, grain and lumber are distributed to eastern markets. It is also the center of fourteen railroads. Meat packing is an important industry.
- (d) **Detroit, Michigan:** In the southeastern part of Michigan, on the Detroit River, between Lakes St. Clair and Erie. While hardly a lake port, it is, by reason of its position, important to the commerce of the Great Lakes. Grain, ores and pork are the principal articles it distributes.
- (e) **Milwaukee, Wisconsin:** In the southeastern part of Wisconsin, on Lake Michigan. A distributing point for wheat, flour, coal, ore and lumber.
- (f) **Toledo, Ohio:** In the northwestern part of Ohio, on Lake Erie. Receives large amounts of Lake Superior ore. It is also a distributing port for wheat and flour.
- (g) **Duluth, Minnesota:** In the northeastern part of Minnesota, on Lake Superior. Is one of the largest distributing ports for wheat of the United States. It is also the eastern terminus of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railroads.

COMMERCE.

Commerce prospers only where there is good transportation.

Exports: Breadstuffs, provisions, manufactured articles, petroleum, raw cotton, iron, gold, silver, tobacco. Most is sent to Great Britain, Germany, Canada, Netherlands, Belgium, Spain.

Imports:

- (a) Raw sugar—Cuba, Germany.
(b) Coffee from Brazil, Venezuela, Mexico, Central America.
(c) Chemicals, drugs—Chile, Germany, Great Britain.
(d) Hides—Argentina, France, Russia.
(e) Manufactured cotton—Great Britain, Germany, Switzerland, France.
(f) Raw leather—France, Italy.
(g) India Rubber—Brazil, Congo, East Indies.
(h) Silk—Japan, France, China, Italy.
(i) Fruits and nuts—Italy, Central America, West Indies.

COMMERCIAL CENTERS.

New York is the chief distributing point for the breadstuffs, provisions, manufactured articles and petroleum.

- (a) *The American line* connects it with Southampton.
- (b) *The Anchor Line* connects it with Glasgow and Londonderry.
- (c) *The Atlantic Transport Line* connects it with London.
- (d) *The Cunard and White Star Lines* connect it with Queenstown and Liverpool, also with Gibraltar, Naples and Genoa.
- (e) *The French Line* connects it with Harve.
- (f) *The Hamburg-American Steamships* connect it with Hamburg, Naples.
- (g) *The Holland-American Line* connects it with Rotterdam.
- (h) *The North German Lloyd line* of steamships connect it with Bremen, Gibraltar, Naples and Genoa.
- (i) *The Red Star Line* connects it with Antwerp.

Besides these there are many steamers connecting New York with—

- (a) Norfolk, which sends vegetables to New York.
- (b) Charleston and Savannah, cotton and rice.
- (c) Bermudas, vegetables and flowers.
- (d) West Indies, sugar, tropical fruits, tobacco.
- (e) Mexican and Central American ports, coffee, tropical fruits and woods.
- (f) Gulf ports of United States, sugar rice, cotton.

New Orleans: This port exports large quantities of sugar, rice and cotton.

The principal steamship lines are:

- (a) *Leyland*, sailing to Liverpool.
- (b) *Morgan Line*, to New York and Havana.
- (c) *United Fruit Company's*, to gulf ports and New York.
- (d) *New York and Porto Rico S. S. Co.*, to Porto Rico.

Boston: This city has lately lost her position as an exporting center, yet her imports are very large. The exports are principally manufactured—shoes and leather goods leading.

The principal lines leaving this port are:

- (a) *Allan Line*, to Glasgow.
- (b) *Cunard Line*, to Queenstown, Liverpool and Southampton.
- (c) *Dominion Line*, to Liverpool.
- (d) *Leyland Line*, to Liverpool.
- (e) *Plant Line*, to Canadian Provinces.
- (f) *Ward Line*, to Cuba.

Galveston: This city is rapidly assuming great importance as an export city of cotton, rice and provisions.

It is connected with other countries by the following lines:

- (a) *North German Lloyd Line*, Bremen.
- (b) *Langbehn Bros. S. S. Line*, Liverpool, Havre, Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam.
- (c) *Leyland Line*, Liverpool.
- (d) *Mallory Line*, New York.
- (e) *Wolvin Line*, Vera Cruz.

Philadelphia: 120 miles from the mouth of the Delaware River. This is the export port of iron, steel, coal, and manufactured goods.

- (a) *American Steamship Co.* connects it with Queenstown and Liverpool.
- (b) *Red Star Steamship Co.* connects it with London and Antwerp.

Baltimore: On Chesapeake Bay; exports coal, breadstuffs and manufactured goods.

- Cunard S. S. Line* connects it with Queenstown and Liverpool.
- North German Lloyd Line* connects it with Bremen.

San Francisco: At present is the principal seaport on the Pacific Coast, although Seattle and Portland, since the earthquake at San Francisco, are coming to the front as seaports of importance.

- (a) *The Oriental Steamship Co.* connects it with Yokohama, Hong Kong, Honolulu, Nagasaki, Shanghai.

(b) *Oceanic S. S. Co.* connects it with Honolulu.

(c) *Pacific Coast S. S. Co.* connects it with Seattle, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Tacoma, Vancouver, Puget Sound and Alaskan ports.

(d) *Alaska S. S. Co.*, connects it with Tacoma, Vancouver, Puget Sound and Alaskan ports.

The coast trade is carried on in vessels sailing under the American flag, while foreign trade is principally carried on in vessels sailing under flags of other countries. In 1910-11 only 8.7 per cent. in value was carried in vessels belonging to the U. S.

IRRIGATION.

A large extent of land in the western part of the United States which was a barren waste has, by artificial watering or irrigation, been made productive and habitable. This has added to the value of the land, increased its productiveness, and lessened the danger from frost.

The United States Government is building reservoirs and artificial waterways at great cost in the West. Millions of acres of land have been reclaimed, and many more will be. In Colorado, California, Utah, Wyoming, Idaho and Arizona the principal work of irrigation is done.

IMMIGRATION.

The act of people leaving their own country and coming into another country and settling there is called immigration. A person emigrates or goes out of his own country to immigrate, or come into this country.

A person to enter this country must—

(a) have paid for him by the steamship company that brings him a tax of four dollars;

(b) not be insane; afflicted with loathsome or dangerously contagious disease; mentally or physically defective;

(c) not be immoral, a criminal, a polygamist, an anarchist, or one who would overthrow a government;

(d) not be a contract laborer, unless there are none that can be found in this country who can do the work; nor a child under sixteen unaccompanied by one or both parents, if it appears that he is to be placed in any employment unsuited to his years.

The great increase in population is caused by emigration from foreign countries, principally Europe.

Russia (Jews) and Italy are now sending over the greatest number of emigrants.

The principal port of entry for these immigrants is *New York*. Nearly 800,000 arrived here during the year ending June 30, 1908. In 1910 the United States received 1,141,570. Total number from 1820-1909 was 27,025,893.

Persons entering the United States from Canada or Mexico must do so from designated points of entry.

MAINE.

The most northeastern state. N. L. 43° 4' to 47° 28'; W. L., 66° 57' to 71° 7'.

BOUNDARIES: North, Province of Quebec and St. John's River; east, Province of New Brunswick, Grand Lake, St. Croix River; south, Atlantic Ocean; west, New Hampshire and Province of Quebec.

COAST. Full of fiords, bays, islands, and island mountains. It is 2,500 miles long though it makes only 225 miles in a straight line.

BAYS. Passamaquoddy, Frenchman's Penobscot, Casco.

ISLAND. Mt. Desert. (Mountain island partly submerged).

MOUNTAINS. Katahdin, Abraham, Bigelow.

LAKES. Over sixteen hundred. The most important are Moosehead, Rangeley and Chesuncook, Belgrade.

RIVERS. St. John, St. Croix, Penobscot, Kennebec, Androscoggin and Saco.

These rivers afford immense water power for a variety of manufactures.

INDUSTRIES. Agriculture, manufacture of cotton and woolen goods, leather goods,

and paper and wood pulp; shipbuilding, forestry, quarrying of granite, and fishing. It is a "sportsman's paradise" for ducks, geese, moose, grouse. Fisheries of cod, halibut, seabass, lobster, pickerel, salmon, trout, perch.

CITIES.

Augusta, in the southeastern part of the state, on the Kennebec River, is the capital. On account of its water it is a manufacturing city.

Portland, in the southeastern part of the state, on Casco Bay, is the metropolis. Has a fine harbor and is the terminus of the Grand Trunk Railroad. This port is used by the Canadians in winter, when their own ports are closed.

The United States has a large and important navy yard at Kittery. This state was originally claimed by Massachusetts.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

In the northeastern part of the United States. Has but about eighteen miles of sea coast. N. L., $42^{\circ} 40'$ to $45^{\circ} 18'$; W. L., $70^{\circ} 37'$ to $72^{\circ} 37'$.

BOUNDARIES: North, Province of Quebec; east, Maine and Atlantic Ocean; south, Massachusetts; west, Vermont, Connecticut River and the Province of Quebec.

ISLAND. Isles of Shoals.

MOUNTAINS. White. Highest peak, Mt. Washington.

LAKE. Winnepesaukee.

RIVERS. Connecticut and Merrimac. The last named river is said to be the greatest mill river in the world.

INDUSTRIES. Manufacture of boots and shoes, cotton and woolen goods. Quarrying of granite, and agriculture. Chief crops, hay and corn.

CITIES.

Concord, in the southern part of the state, on the Merrimac River, is the capital. It is celebrated for its extensive manufacture of cotton goods.

Manchester, on the Merrimac River, south of Concord, is the metropolis.

Portsmouth is the only seaport the state has. Here the treaty that ended the Russian-Japanese War was arranged and signed in 1905.

VERMONT.

One of the North Atlantic Group of States. N. L., $42^{\circ} 44'$ to $45^{\circ} 3'$; W. L., $71^{\circ} 30'$ to $45^{\circ} 3'$.

BOUNDARIES: North, Province of Quebec; east, New Hampshire and Connecticut River; south, Massachusetts; west, New York and Lake Champlain.

MOUNTAINS. Green; highest peak, Mt. Mansfield.

LAKE. Champlain.

RIVERS. White, Otter Creek, Winooski.

INDUSTRIES. Agriculture is the most important. Stock raising, particularly horses; ranks first in amount of maple sugar produced; manufacture of hosiery. It is noted for marble and granite, producing half the marble of the U. S.

CITIES.

Montpelier, in the north central part of the state, on the Winooski River, is the capital.

Burlington, in the northwestern part of the state, on Lake Champlain, is the metropolis.

MASSACHUSETTS.

One of the Atlantic states. N. L., $41^{\circ} 30'$ to $42^{\circ} 43'$; W. L., $69^{\circ} 52'$ to $73^{\circ} 30'$.

BOUNDARIES: North, Vermont and New Hampshire; east, Atlantic Ocean; south, Atlantic Ocean, Rhode Island and Connecticut; west, New York.

BAYS. Massachusetts, Cape Cod, Buzzard's.

SOUND. Nantucket.

ISLANDS. Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard.

CAVES. Ann, Cod.

MOUNTAINS. Taconic, Hoosac, Berkshire Hills. Highest peak, Greylock.

RIVERS. Hoosac, Housatonic, Connecticut and Merrimac.

INDUSTRIES. Manufacture of textiles, boots and shoes, paper and wood pulp, iron and steel. Fishing important.

CITIES.

Boston, in the eastern part of the state, on Massachusetts Bay, is the capital and metropolis. It is one of the most historic cities in the United States.

History. Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, December 21, 1620.

Royal charter granted creating the corporation as Company of Massachusetts Bay in New England, 1629.

Boston Massacre, 1770. Boston Tea Party, 1773.

RHODE ISLAND.

One of the Atlantic Group of States. While this is the smallest state, it is also the most densely populated. N. L., $41^{\circ}18'$ to $42^{\circ}3'$; W. L., $71^{\circ}8'$ to $71^{\circ}53'$.

BOUNDARIES: North and east, Massachusetts; south, Atlantic Ocean; west, Connecticut.

ISLAND. Block.

BAY. Narragansett.

CAPE. Point Judith.

RIVERS. Blackstone and Pawtuxet.

INDUSTRIES. It is a manufacturing state; principally cotton, woolen, rubber, and elastic goods, and jewelry.

CITIES.

Providence, in the eastern part of the state, at the head of Narragansett Bay, is the capital and metropolis. Here is Brown University. This city was founded by Roger Williams in 1636.

Newport, on Rhode Island, in the southern part of the state, on Narragansett Bay, is famed as a fashionable seaside resort. It was founded by Anne Hutchinson, who was driven out of Massachusetts for teaching heresy.

CONNECTICUT.

One of the North Atlantic Group of States. N. L., $40^{\circ}59'$ to $41^{\circ}3'$; W. L., $71^{\circ}47'$ to $73^{\circ}43'$.

BOUNDARIES: North, Massachusetts; east, Rhode Island; south, Atlantic Ocean and Long Island Sound; west, New York.

The Connecticut River divides the state into an eastern and western section. The eastern section is drained by the Thames River and its branches. The western section is the more rugged, and is drained by the Housatonic River and its branches.

The Bear Mountain is the highest point in the state.

INDUSTRIES. This state ranks among the principal manufacturing states. It is first in the manufacture of cutlery, clocks, hosiery and ammunition.

CITIES.

Hartford, north of the center of the state, on the Connecticut River, is the capital.

New Haven, in the southern part, on Long Island Sound, is the metropolis. Here Yale University is located.

NEW YORK.

The Empire State; one of the Atlantic Group of States; is in the eastern part of the United States. N. L., $40^{\circ}30'$ to $45^{\circ}1'$; W. L., $71^{\circ}51'$ to $79^{\circ}46'$.

BOUNDARIES: North, Province of Quebec; east, Lake Champlain, Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut; south, Atlantic Ocean, New Jersey, Pennsylvania; west, Pennsylvania, Lakes Erie and Ontario, Rivers St. Lawrence and Niagara.

ISLANDS—Long, Staten; a number of islands in the St. Lawrence River.

SOUND—Long Island. BAY—New York. STRAITS—The Narrows, East River.

MOUNTAINS. Adirondack, highest point Mt. Marcy; Helderberg; Catskill, highest point Slide Mountain; Shawangunk.

LAKES. Among the many are Champlain, George, Oneida, Cayuga, Seneca, Chautauqua.

RIVERS. St. Lawrence, branches Genesee, Oswego, Black; Hudson, branch Mohawk; Delaware, Susquehanna, Allegheny.

INDUSTRIES. Commerce, manufactures, agriculture.

For variety of scenery this state is unequalled. There are

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|--|---|
| (a) The Palisades of the Hudson. | (g) The Finger Lakes. |
| (b) The Catskill Mountains. | (h) Watkins Glen. |
| (c) Trenton Falls. | (i) Niagara Falls. |
| (d) Lake George. | (j) Lake Chautauqua. |
| (e) Lake Champlain and Au Sable Chasm. | (k) The Valley of the Mohawk. |
| (f) The Thousand Isles. | (l) The seaside resorts of Long Island. |

CITIES.

Albany, in the eastern part of the state, on the Hudson River is the capital.

New York is the metropolis of the Western Hemisphere, and the second city in size in the world. It is situated in the southeastern part of the state, on the Atlantic Ocean, New York Bay and Hudson River. The East and Harlem Rivers flow through the city. New York is the only great city in the world that is situated directly on the ocean.

Buffalo, the second city in point of size, is situated in the western part of the state, on Lake Erie.

HISTORY. Hudson River discovered in 1609 by Henry Hudson.

New Amsterdam settled by Dutch in 1614 but transferred to English rule in 1664.

Battle of Long Island, August, 1776.

Defeat of Burgoyne at Saratoga, October, 1777.

Evacuation of New York City, November 25, 1783.

New York City capital of United States until 1790.

Lake Champlain discovered by Champlain, 1609.

NEW JERSEY.

One of the North Atlantic Group of States; in the eastern part of the United States. N. L., $38^{\circ} 56'$ to $41^{\circ} 21'$; W. L., $73^{\circ} 54'$ to $75^{\circ} 33'$.

BOUNDARIES: North, New York; east, Hudson River, New York, Atlantic Ocean; south, Delaware Bay; west, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Delaware River.

CAPIES. Sandy Hook, May.

MOUNTAINS. Shawangunk, Kittatinney.

BAYS. Newark, Raritan, Barnegat.

LAKES. Greenwood, Hopatcong.

RIVERS. Passaic, Hackensack, Raritan.

NATURAL FEATURES: Falls of Passaic, Palisades of the Hudson, Delaware Water Gap.

INDUSTRIES. Manufactures, refining petroleum, agriculture. It is first in silk, textiles and foundry and machine products.

CITIES:

Trenton, in the western part of the state, on the Delaware River, is the capital. Important battle of Revolution fought December 25, 1776. Congress met here in 1784.

Newark, in the northeastern part of the state, on the Passaic River, is the metropolis.

Jersey City, in the northeastern part of the state, on the west side of the Hudson River, is second in size and noted for its manufacturing. It is connected with New York by ferries and a tunnel. It is a great railroad center.

HISTORY. The battles of Princeton, January 2, 1777, and Monmouth, June 28, 1778.

PENNSYLVANIA.

One of the North Atlantic Group of States; in the eastern part of the United States.

N. L., $39^{\circ} 43'$ to $42^{\circ} 15'$; W. L., $74^{\circ} 43'$ to $80^{\circ} 31'$.

BOUNDARIES: North, Lake Erie and New York; east, New York, Delaware River, New Jersey; south, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia; west, West Virginia and Ohio.

MOUNTAINS. Appalachian system, Chestnut Ridge, Laurel Ridge, Allegheny, Blue.

RIVERS. Delaware, Susquehanna, Allegheny, Monongahela, Ohio, West Branch Susquehanna, Lehigh and Schuylkill.

The Susquehanna and Delaware flow through the Appalachian Mountains, where the scenery becomes wild and beautiful.

The Delaware Water Gap is justly celebrated for its scenery.

INDUSTRIES. On account of its coal, iron and petroleum, this state is one of the first in mining, is second in manufacturing, and ranks high in agriculture. It is the largest leather producing state in the Union.

CITIES.

Harrisburg, in the southern part of the state, on the Susquehanna River, is the capital.

Philadelphia, in the southeastern part of the state, on the Delaware River, is the metropolis. It is one of the most historic cities in the United States. Declaration of Independence signed July 4, 1776. Capital United States from 1790 to 1800.

Pittsburgh, in the southwestern part of the state, at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers. It is the principal iron work center. The site of Fort Duquesne, in French and Indian War. In 1800 the fitting out place for people going to the West.

DELAWARE.

On the Atlantic coast, in the eastern part of the United States. N. L., $38^{\circ} 27'$ to $39^{\circ} 50'$; W. L., $75^{\circ} 2'$ to $75^{\circ} 47'$.

BOUNDARIES: North, Pennsylvania; east, New Jersey, Delaware River and Bay, Atlantic Ocean; south and west, Maryland.

BAY. Delaware.

CAPE. Henlopen.

INDUSTRIES. It is an agricultural state, celebrated for fruit, particularly peaches, tomatoes, maize, and wheat.

CITIES.

Dover, in the central part of the state, inland, is the capital.

Wilmington, in the northeastern part of the state, on the Delaware River, a manufacturing center, is the metropolis.

MARYLAND.

One of the South Atlantic Group of States; in the eastern part of the United States. N. L., $37^{\circ} 53'$ to $39^{\circ} 43'$; W. L., $75^{\circ} 4'$ to $79^{\circ} 33'$.

BOUNDARIES: North, Pennsylvania; east, Delaware and Atlantic Ocean; south, Virginia, Chesapeake Bay, Potomac River; west, Virginia, West Virginia, Potomac River.

BAY. Chesapeake, which divides the state into two parts, eastern and western, the western being the larger.

MOUNTAINS. Blue Ridge and Allegheny.

RIVERS. Susquehanna, Potomac.

INDUSTRIES. The eastern section is agricultural, while the western is mining and commercial. Coal and iron are found in large quantities. Its oyster fisheries yield more than any other state.

CITIES.

Annapolis, near the center of the state, on the western shores of Chesapeake Bay, is the capital. The United States Naval Academy is here located.

Baltimore, near the northern part of the state, on Chesapeake Bay, is the metropolis and chief commercial city between Philadelphia and New Orleans. Was named after Lord Baltimore, who founded the colony; settled about 1729.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

On Maryland side of the Potomac River. Originally it was ten miles square, on both sides of the Potomac River. In 1846 Congress ceded back to Virginia the land on the Virginia side of the river, so that now it contains about seventy square miles, on the Maryland side alone.

In it *Washington*, the capital of the United States, is located. It is the most densely populated section of the United States.

VIRGINIA.

On the east coast of the United States. N. L., $36^{\circ} 31'$ to $39^{\circ} 27'$; W. L., $75^{\circ} 13'$ to $83^{\circ} 37'$.

BOUNDARIES: North, West Virginia, Maryland and Potomac River; east, Atlantic Ocean; south, North Carolina and Tennessee; west, Kentucky.

BAYS. Chesapeake (divides the state into two parts), Hampton Roads.

CAPES. Charles, Henry.

MOUNTAINS. Blue Ridge, Shenandoah, Allegheny, Cumberland.

RIVERS. Potomac, Rappahannock, James, York.

INDUSTRIES. Agricultural and mining state. Early fruits and vegetables are raised for northern markets. Tobacco is a staple product. The mining of coal and iron among the mountains engages many persons.

CITIES.

Richmond, in the eastern part of the state, on the James River, is the capital and metropolis. It is in the center of the tobacco district.

Norfolk, in the southeastern part of the state, on Hampton Roads, is the principal seaport. Its harbor is famed for its beauty.

HISTORY. The oldest of the thirteen colonies; first settlement at Jamestown by the English, 1607. Named after Queen Elizabeth by Sir Walter Raleigh.

The final battle of the Revolution was fought at Yorktown in 1783.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Originally part of Virginia, but became a separate state in 1863. One of the Atlantic Group of States. N. L., $37^{\circ} 13'$ to $40^{\circ} 38'$; W. L., $77^{\circ} 40'$ to $82^{\circ} 40'$.

BOUNDARIES: Northeast, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Potomac River; southeast and south, Virginia; southwest, Kentucky; northwest, Ohio and Ohio River.

MOUNTAINS. Shenandoah, Allegheny.

RIVERS. Ohio, Monongahela, Potomac, Little Kanawha, Big Kanawha.

INDUSTRIES. About 73 per cent. of the state is covered with forests. Iron, coal, petroleum, and natural gas are abundant, and the mining of them is an important element in the state's industrial life.

CITIES.

Charleston, in the western part of the State, on the Great Kanawha, is the capital.

Wheeling, in the northwestern part of the state, is a manufacturing center and the metropolis.

NORTH CAROLINA.

One of the South Atlantic Group of States; in the eastern part of the United States. N. L., $33^{\circ} 50'$ to $36^{\circ} 33'$; W. L., $75^{\circ} 27'$ to $84^{\circ} 20'$.

BOUNDARIES: North, Virginia; east, Atlantic Ocean; south, South Carolina and Georgia; west, Tennessee.

SOUNDS. Albemarle, Pamlico. ISLAND. Roanoke. CAPES. Hatteras, Lookout, Fear.

MOUNTAINS. Blue Ridge, Great Smoky, Iron, Stone. Mt. Mitchell is the highest point in the Atlantic Highlands.

RIVERS. Roanoke, Tar, Neuse, Cape Fear, Great Pedee, Yadkin, Tennessee.

INDUSTRIES. This is an agricultural state. Early vegetables and fruits are raised; cotton, tobacco, rice and naval stores. It is also largely engaged in manufacturing. Fisheries are an important pursuit of many people.

CITIES.

Raleigh, near the center of the state, inland, is the capital. It is a manufacturing center and metropolis.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

In the southeastern part of the United States, on the coast. N. L., $32^{\circ} 4'$ to $35^{\circ} 19'$; W. L., $78^{\circ} 28'$ to $83^{\circ} 18'$.

BOUNDARIES: North, North Carolina; southeast, Atlantic Ocean; southwest, Georgia and Savannah River.

SOUND. Port Royal.

CAPE. Romain.

ISLAND. Edisto.

MOUNTAINS. Blue Ridge.

RIVERS. Pedee, Wateree, Congaree, Santee, Edisto, Savannah.

INDUSTRIES. This is an agricultural and manufacturing state. Its cotton, which is the finest grown, is manufactured into cotton goods. Rice and corn are also raised to a considerable extent.

CITIES.

Columbia, in the central part of the state, on the Congaree River, is the capital. *Charleston*, in the southeastern part of the state, on the coast, is the principal seaport and metropolis. The Civil War began in the harbor of this city by the firing upon the United States steamer "Star of the West."

GEORGIA.

One of the South Atlantic Group of States; in the southeastern part of the United States. Is the largest state east of the Mississippi River. N. L., 30° 32' to 35°; W. L., 81° to 85° 40'.

BOUNDARIES: North, Tennessee and North Carolina; east, South Carolina, Savannah River and Atlantic Ocean; south, Florida; west, Alabama and Chattahoochee River.

MOUNTAINS. Blue Ridge.

RIVERS. Savannah, Ogeechee, Oconee, Ocmulgee, Altamaha, Flint, Chattahoochee.

INDUSTRIES. Lumbering, agriculture, mining, manufacturing. It is the second greatest cotton state. Melons and peaches are sent to northern markets; its marble is celebrated throughout the United States; it produces nearly one-half of the naval stores; it manufactures cotton goods and iron.

CITIES.

Atlanta is a manufacturing and railroad center, in the northern part of the state, inland, and is the capital and metropolis.

Savannah, in the eastern part of the state, at the mouth of the Savannah River, is the chief seaport.

FLORIDA.

One of the South Atlantic Group of States; is the most southeastern state. N. L., 24° 30' to 31°; W. L., 79° 48' to 87° 38'.

BOUNDARIES: North, Alabama, Georgia and St. Mary's River; east, Atlantic Ocean; south, Strait of Florida and Gulf of Mexico; west, Gulf of Mexico and Alabama, Perdido River.

BAYS. Florida, Tampa, Appalachee, St. Andrew's, Pensacola.

CAPES. Canaveral, Sable, Romano, St. George, San Blas.

ISLANDS. Florida Keys, are low barren reefs or islands, off the southeast and southwest coast of Florida, of coral formation. St. George's, Santa Rosa.

LAKES. The low, swampy land of the state is dotted with lakes, the principal one being Lake Okeechobee.

RIVERS. St. Mary's, St. John's, Indian, Suwannee, Apalachicola, Chattahoochee, Perdido.

INDUSTRIES. The tropical fruits and vegetables grown in this state make it agricultural. It is the only state in which pineapples are raised to any extent. Manufacture of cigars is carried on to a great extent, the tobacco being imported in large quantities. Fishing for sponges is followed about the Florida Keys.

CITIES.

Tallahassee, in the northern part of the state, inland, is the capital.

Jacksonville, in the northeastern part of the state, on the St. John's River, is the metropolis.

Pensacola, in the extreme western part of the state, on the Gulf of Mexico, is the principal seaport.

Key West, on one of the Florida Keys, is famed for its cigars.

St. Augustine, the first permanent Spanish settlement in America, 1565.

KENTUCKY.

One of the South Central Group of States; is in the central part of the United States. N. L., $36^{\circ} 30'$ to $39^{\circ} 6'$; W. L., 82° to $89^{\circ} 38'$.

BOUNDARIES: North, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Ohio River; east, West Virginia, Virginia and Big Sandy River; south, Tennessee; west, Missouri, Illinois and Mississippi River.

MOUNTAINS. Cumberland.

RIVERS. Ohio, Green, Kentucky, Licking, Big Sandy, Cumberland, Tennessee, Mississippi.

INDUSTRIES. The blue grass section of the state producing fine horses; the amount of tobacco, corn and hemp that is raised places this state in the agricultural class. Coal is abundant and manufactures extensive.

CITIES.

Frankfort, in the northern part of the state, on the Kentucky River, is the capital.

Louisville, in the northern part of the state, on the Ohio River, one of the largest tobacco markets in the world, a manufacturing center, is the metropolis.

TENNESSEE.

One of the South Central Group of States; is in the southeastern part of the United States. N. L., 35° to $36^{\circ} 36'$; W. L., $81^{\circ} 37'$ to $90^{\circ} 28'$.

BOUNDARIES: North, Kentucky and Virginia; east, North Carolina; south, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi; west, Arkansas, Missouri and Mississippi River.

MOUNTAINS. Cumberland, Great Smoky.

RIVERS. Cumberland, Tennessee, Mississippi.

INDUSTRIES. Agriculture, mining, quarrying marble, manufacturing and lumbering.

CITIES.

Nashville, in the northern part of the state, on the Cumberland, is the capital.

Memphis, in the southwestern part of the state, on the Mississippi River, a manufacturing and commercial center, is the metropolis of the state. It has a large trade in lumber and cotton products.

ALABAMA.

In the southeastern part of the United States. N. L., $30^{\circ} 10'$ to 35° ; W. L., $84^{\circ} 53'$ to $88^{\circ} 30'$.

BOUNDARIES: North, Tennessee; east, Georgia and Chattahoochee River; south, Florida and Gulf of Mexico; west, Mississippi and Tennessee River.

BAY. Mobile.

MOUNTAINS. Cumberland.

RIVERS. Tennessee, Coosa, Tallapoosa, Alabama, Chattahoochee, Tombigbee.

INDUSTRIES. Mining and agriculture are the principal occupations. Iron and coal are abundant. Cotton is the staple product.

CITIES.

Montgomery, a railroad center, near the central part of the state, on the Alabama River, is the capital.

Birmingham, in the northern part, inland, is a manufacturing center and the metropolis.

Mobile, on Mobile Bay, is the only seaport.

MISSISSIPPI.

Is in the southern part of the United States. N. L., $30^{\circ} 20'$ to 35° ; W. L., $88^{\circ} 20'$ to $91^{\circ} 40'$.

BOUNDARIES: North, Tennessee; east, Alabama and Tennessee River; south, Gulf of Mexico; west, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi River, Pearl River.

SOUND. Mississippi.

RIVERS. Tennessee, Tombigbee, Pearl, Mississippi, Yazoo, Big Black.

INDUSTRIES. The state is largely agricultural. There are important manufactures in lumber, cotton and oil, cotton goods and naval stores. The overflow of the

Mississippi occasioned by the breaking of the levees has made the land between this river and the Yazoo as fertile as any in the world.

CITIES.

Jackson, in the south central part of the state, on the Pearl River, is the capital.
Vicksburg, in the western part of the state, on the Mississippi River, is a manufacturing center and the metropolis.

LOUISIANA.

One of the South Central Group of States; is in the southern part of the United States, N. L., 29° to 33° ; W. L., 89° to 94° .

BOUNDARIES: North, Arkansas and Mississippi; east, Mississippi, Mississippi River. Pearl River, Gulf of Mexico; south, Gulf of Mexico; west, Texas and Sabine River.

SOUND. Isle au Briton.

LAKE OR BAY. Borgne.

BAYS. Atchafalaya, Barataria.

LAKES. There are many lakes or bayous in the state, the principal being Lake Pontchartrain.

RIVERS. Pearl, Mississippi, Red, Sabine. This state has more miles of navigable streams than any other state.

INDUSTRIES. The rich lands of this state are adapted to the raising of sugar, rice and cotton. The manufactures are such as turn these products into marketable goods. It has valuable oyster fisheries, extensive lumber industries and rich sulphur mines.

CITIES.

Baton Rouge, in the southeastern part of the state, on the Mississippi River, is the capital.

New Orleans, in the southeastern part of the state, on the Mississippi River, about one hundred miles from its mouth, is the chief seaport of the south, and distributing point for the products along the river. On account of the height of the river above the land, caused by the debris brought down by the slow current, heavy banks have to be built to protect the country bordering on it. The mouths of this river extend nearly seventy miles beyond the coast line into the Gulf of Mexico. Breakwaters protect the channel and help to keep it clear. After the close of the war of 1812-15 a battle was fought here between the English and Americans, in which the Americans were victorious.

The Mississippi River was discovered by De Soto in 1541. Explored by Father Marquette and Louis Joliet from near its source as far south as the Arkansas, 1673, and by Robert de la Salle to the Gulf of Mexico in 1682. He called the territory drained by the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers Louisiana, after the French King.

TEXAS.

The largest state of the United States, is in the southern part. It is one of the South Central Group. N. L., $25^{\circ} 50'$ to $36^{\circ} 30'$; W. L., $93^{\circ} 27'$ to $106^{\circ} 43'$.

BOUNDARIES: North, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Red River; east, Arkansas, Louisiana and Sabine River; southeast, Gulf of Mexico; southwest, Mexico, Rio Grande River; west, Mexico and New Mexico.

BAYS. Galveston, Matagorda, San Antonio, Corpus Christi.

ISLANDS. Galveston, Matagorda, Padre.

RIVERS. Red, Sabine, Trinity Brazos, Colorado, Rio Pecos, Rio Grande.

INDUSTRIES. Agriculture, mining. It raises more cattle and sheep than any other state. It has the largest cotton crop. Corn and rice are raised in quantities, and petroleum is found in vast quantities.

CITIES.

Austin, a commercial center, in the southern part of the state, on the Colorado River, is the capital.

Galveston, in the southern part of the state, on Galveston Bay, is the chief seaport and metropolis.

ARKANSAS.

One of the South Central Group of States; is in the southern part of the United States. N. L., 33° to $35^{\circ} 30'$; W. L., $89^{\circ} 40'$ to $94^{\circ} 40'$.

BOUNDARIES: North, Missouri; east, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Mississippi River; south, Louisiana and Red River; west, Texas and Oklahoma.

MOUNTAINS. Pea Ridge, Boston.

RIVERS. White, Mississippi, Arkansas, Ouashita, Red.

INDUSTRIES. Stock raising, lumbering, mining and manufacturing all are represented as industries in this state. Its hard wood forests are among the finest in the United States. Coal and iron are abundant, as well as lime and sandstone. The clay from which aluminum is obtained is found in large quantities. Whetstone quarries are very fine.

CITIES.

Little Rock, a manufacturing center, in the central part of the state, on the Arkansas River, is the capital and metropolis. The Hot Springs, southwest of the center of the state, are celebrated for their medicinal properties.

OKLAHOMA.

One of the South Central Group of States; is in the southern part of the United States. N. L., $33^{\circ} 30'$ to 37° ; W. L., $94^{\circ} 40'$ to 103° .

BOUNDARIES. North, Colorado and Kansas; east, Missouri and Arkansas; south, Texas and Red River; west, Texas and New Mexico.

RIVERS. Arkansas, Cimarron, Canadian, Quashita and Red.

INDUSTRIES. Extremely fertile agricultural state. Cattle raising is one of the chief occupations.

CITIES.

Guthrie is a manufacturing center, in the north central part of the state, near the Cimarron River.

Oklahoma City is the capital, in the east central part of the state, on the North Fork of the Canadian River.

OHIO.

One of the North Central Group of States; is one of the Lake States. N. L., $38^{\circ} 25'$ to $41^{\circ} 55'$; W. L., $80^{\circ} 34'$ to $84^{\circ} 49'$.

BOUNDARIES: North, Michigan and Lake Erie; east, Pennsylvania and West Virginia; south, West Virginia, Kentucky and Ohio River; west, Indiana.

BAY. Put-in.

RIVERS. Ohio, Scioto, Little Miami, Great Miami, Maumee, Muskingum.

INDUSTRIES. Agricultural, manufacturing and mining state. Coal, iron and petroleum are abundant. Grapes, grain and live stock are raised in large quantities. Its manufactures are of various kinds.

CITIES.

Columbus, a manufacturing center, in the central part of the state, on the Scioto River, is the capital.

Cleveland, a lake port, in the northern part of the state, on Lake Erie, is a manufacturing and commercial center, as well as the metropolis.

Sandusky and *Toledo* are two important lake ports.

Cincinnati is the commercial and manufacturing center of the Ohio River. It is in the extreme southwestern part of the state.

INDIANA.

Is one of the North Central Group of States. N. L., $37^{\circ} 50'$ to $41^{\circ} 45'$; W. L., $84^{\circ} 50'$ to 88° .

BOUNDARIES: North, Lake Michigan and Michigan; east, Ohio; south, Kentucky and Ohio River; west, Illinois and Wabash River.

RIVERS. Wabash, West Fork of White, East Fork of White, White, Ohio.

INDUSTRIES. Agriculture and manufacturing. In the southern part are petroleum, gas and coal. It ranks among the first states in the size of its crops of corn and wheat.

CITIES.

Indianapolis, in the central part of the state, on the West Fork of the White River, a branch of the Wabash, a manufacturing, commercial and railroad center, is the capital and metropolis.

ILLINOIS.

Is one of the North Central Group of States. N. L., 37° to $42^{\circ} 30'$; W. L., $87^{\circ} 30'$ to $91^{\circ} 40'$.

BOUNDARIES: North, Wisconsin; east, Lake Michigan and Wabash River; Indiana; southeast, Kentucky and Ohio River; west, Missouri, Iowa and Mississippi River.

RIVERS. Wabash, Ohio, Mississippi, Illinois, Rock.

INDUSTRIES. Agriculture, manufacturing, mining and commerce. It ranks first in food products, animal and vegetable. Coal is found all over the state. Manufacturing is followed all over the state.

CITIES.

Springfield, in the west central part of the state, inland, is a commercial and manufacturing center, as well as the capital.

Chicago, in the northeastern part of the state, on Lake Michigan, is the chief commercial center and metropolis of the state. It is—

- (a) the chief railroad center of the United States;
- (b) the chief market of the United States for pork and lumber;
- (c) one of the principal meat packing centers of the United States;
- (d) the principal grain market of the United States, if not of the world;
- (e) only outranked by New York in manufactures;
- (f) by reason of its location, connected by the Great Lakes, Erie Canal and Hudson River with the Atlantic Ocean, as well as being connected by canal with the Illinois River and by the Mississippi River with the Gulf of Mexico, one of the most favored cities in the United States for commercial development.

MICHIGAN.

One of the North Central Group of States; is in the northern part of the United States. It is divided into two peninsulas by Lake Michigan. N. L., $41^{\circ} 42'$ to $47^{\circ} 32'$; W. L., $82^{\circ} 24'$ to $90^{\circ} 31'$.

BOUNDARIES: North, Lake Superior; east, Province of Ontario, St. Mary's River, Lake Huron, St. Clair River, St. Clair Lake and Detroit River; south, Ohio and Indiana; west, Lake Michigan and Wisconsin.

BAYS. Keweenaw, White Fish, Green, Saginaw.

STRAIT. Mackinac.

ISLANDS. Isle Royale, Drummond, Bois Blanc.

MOUNTAINS. Pictured Rocks.

RIVERS. St. Mary's, St. Clair, Detroit.

INDUSTRIES. Agriculture, lumbering and mining. Grain and fruit are raised in great quantities. Hard wood and pine forests are on the lower peninsular. Iron and copper ores are found on the borders of Lake Superior.

CITIES.

Lansing, in the south central part, on the Grand River, is the capital.

Detroit, on the Detroit River, in the southeastern part of the state, is the metropolis.

WISCONSIN.

One of the North Central Group of States; is in the northern part of the United States. N. L., $42^{\circ} 30'$ to 47° ; W. L. 87° to $92^{\circ} 40'$.

BOUNDARIES: North, Lake Superior; east, Michigan and Lake Michigan; south, Illinois; west, Iowa, Minnesota, Mississippi and St. Croix Rivers.

BAY. Green.

ISLAND. Apostle.

LAKE. Winnebago.

RIVERS. Wisconsin, St. Croix, Mississippi.

INDUSTRIES. This state leads in lumber, hard wood, pine and spruce being found in abundance in the north. Grain and stock are raised in large quantities. The iron and zinc mines are extensive.

CITIES.

Madison, in the southern part of the state, on a small lake, is a manufacturing center and the capital.

Milwaukee, in the southeastern part of the state, on Lake Michigan, is the metropolis and commercial center. It is a very large grain and lumber market.

MINNESOTA.

One of the North Central Group of States; is in the northern part of the United States. N. L., $43^{\circ} 30'$ to $49^{\circ} 25'$; W. L., $89^{\circ} 29'$ to $97^{\circ} 5'$.

BOUNDARIES: North, Provinces of Manitoba and Ontario, Lake of the Woods, Rainy Lake River and Lake, Crooked Lake, Pigeon River; east, Lake Superior, Wisconsin, St. Croix and Mississippi Rivers; south, Iowa; west, South and North Dakota, Big Stone and Traverse Lakes, Red River of the North.

The Height of Land or Great Divide crosses the northern part of the state.

RIVERS. St. Croix, Mississippi, Minnesota, Red River of the North.

INDUSTRIES. Milling, lumbering, mining and agriculture. The Falls of St. Anthony afford immense water power for the flour mills. The state excels in wheat, flax, flour and iron.

CITIES.

St. Paul is the capital, in the eastern part of the state, at the head of navigation on the Mississippi River. It is a commercial and railroad center.

Minneapolis, in the eastern part of the state, near the Falls of St. Anthony and the city of St. Paul, is the metropolis. It is one of the largest manufacturing cities in the world of flour and of lumber products.

IOWA.

Is one of the Central States. N. L., $40^{\circ} 36'$ to $43^{\circ} 30'$; W. L., $89^{\circ} 5'$ to $96^{\circ} 31'$.

BOUNDARIES: North, Minnesota; east, Wisconsin, Illinois and Mississippi River; south, Missouri and Des Moines River; west, Nebraska, South Dakota, Missouri and Big Sioux Rivers. It is a prairie state, well watered.

RIVERS. Mississippi, Des Moines, Missouri, Big Sioux.

INDUSTRIES. Agriculture, meat packing, mining bituminous coal, and manufactures.

CITIES.

Des Moines, in the south central part of the state, on the Des Moines River, is the capital and metropolis.

MISSOURI.

One of the Central States; is midway between the Rocky Mountains and the Atlantic coast. N. L., $36^{\circ} 30'$ to $40^{\circ} 30'$; W. L., $88^{\circ} 40'$ to $95^{\circ} 40'$.

BOUNDARIES: North, Iowa; east, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi River; south, Arkansas; west, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri River.

MOUNTAINS. Ozark. Highest points, Pilot Knob and Iron Mountain.

RIVERS. Mississippi, Missouri, Osage, Grand, White.

INDUSTRIES. Agriculture, mining, manufactures, commerce. Corn, tobacco, wheat and farm produce are raised in large quantities. The raising of mules is a leading pursuit. The state ranks first in lead and zinc, and in manufactured tobacco.

CITIES.

Jefferson City, in the central part of the state, on the Missouri River, is the capital.

St. Louis, the metropolis, and largest and most important city west of the Mississippi River, is in the eastern portion of the state, on the Mississippi River, just below where the Missouri flows into it. It is a railroad and commercial center.

NORTH DAKOTA.

One of the North Central States; is in the northern part of the United States. N. L., 46° to 49°; W. L., 96° 30' to 104°.

BOUNDARIES: North, Provinces of Assiniboia and Manitoba; east, Minnesota and Red River of the North; south, South Dakota; west, Montana.

LAKE. Devil's.

RIVERS. Red River of the North, James, Missouri, Mouse.

INDUSTRIES. Agriculture and manufactures. Wheat and grain are among the principal products. Coal and pottery clays are found in the southern part of the state.

CITIES.

Bismarck, in the southwestern part of the state, on the Missouri River, is the capital.

Fargo, in the eastern part of the state, on the Red River of the North, is a manufacturing center and the metropolis.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

One of the Central States. N. L., 42° 28' to 45° 57'; W. L., 96° 26' to 104° 3'.

BOUNDARIES: North, North Dakota; east, Minnesota, Iowa, Traverse and Big Stone Lakes, Big Sioux River; south, Nebraska and Missouri River; west, Wyoming and Montana.

MOUNTAINS. Black Hills.

LAKES. Traverse, Big Stone.

RIVERS. Big Sioux, Missouri, James or Dakota, Big Cheyenne.

INDUSTRIES. Agriculture and mining. It is one of the principal grain states. Gold and silver are mined. Petroleum and natural gas are found, as well as building stone.

CITIES.

Pierre, near the central part of the state, on the Missouri River, is the capital.

Sioux Falls, in the southeastern part of the state, on the Big Sioux River, is a manufacturing center and the metropolis.

NEBRASKA.

One of the North Central States. N. L., 40° to 43°; W. L., 95° 20' to 104'.

BOUNDARIES: North, South Dakota and Missouri River; east, Iowa, Missouri and Missouri River; south, Kansas and Colorado; west, Colorado and Wyoming.

RIVERS. Missouri, Niobrara, Platte, Republican.

INDUSTRIES. Agriculture, meat packing and manufactures. It is a great grain raising and grazing state.

In the northwestern part of the state are the Bad Lands. Here running water has washed the soil away and left the rock in irregular condition, unfit for agricultural pursuits.

CITIES.

Lincoln, in the southeastern part of the state, is the capital.

Omaha, in the eastern part of the state, on the Missouri River, is a railroad and commercial center, as well as the metropolis of the state.

KANSAS.

Is one of the North Central States, nearly equally distant from Canada and Mexico.

N. L., 37° to 40°; W. L., 94° 37' to 102°.

BOUNDARIES: North, Nebraska; east, Missouri and Missouri River; south, Oklahoma; west, Colorado.

RIVERS. Missouri, Kansas, Republican, Smoky Hill, Arkansas, Cimarron.

INDUSTRIES. Agriculture, mining, manufactures; wheat, corn and grain. Hogs are raised in large quantities. Bituminous coal, gas and petroleum are found in large quantities. Flour, meat products and cars are among the principal manufactures.

CITIES.

Topeka, in the northeastern part of the state, on the Kansas River, is a railroad center, as well as the capital of the state.

Kansas City, in the northeastern part of the state, on the Kansas River, is a manufacturing and meat packing center, as well as the metropolis of the state.

MONTANA.

One of the Western Group of States; is in the northwestern part of the United States. N. L., $44^{\circ} 6'$ to 49° ; W. L., 104° to 116° .

BOUNDARIES: North, Provinces of British Columbia and Alberta Assiniboia; east, North and South Dakota; south, Wyoming and Yellowstone National Park; west, Idaho.

MOUNTAINS. Bitter Root.

LAKE. Flathead.

RIVERS. Missouri, Yellowstone, Milk.

INDUSTRIES. Mining, agriculture, stock raising. Copper, gold, silver and lead are extensively mined. Sheep are raised in large numbers. Grain farms are found in the river valleys.

CITIES.

Helena, in the western part of the state, near the Missouri River, is the chief commercial center and capital.

WYOMING.

One of the Western Group; in the northwestern part of the United States. N. L., 41° to 45° ; W. L., 104° to 111° .

BOUNDARIES: North, Yellowstone National Park and Montana; east, South Dakota and Nebraska; south, Colorado and Utah; west, Utah, Idaho and Yellowstone Park.

MOUNTAINS. Wind River, Sweet Water.

RIVERS. Big Horn, North Platte, Green, Lewis or Snake.

INDUSTRIES. Mining and grazing. Coal, gold, silver, iron and copper are abundant. By the aid of irrigation the state is developing agriculturally. It will soon be one of the important grain producing states. Large flocks of sheep are raised for their wool.

CITY.

Cheyenne, in the southeastern part of the state, on a branch of the South Platte River, is a large cattle market, as well as the capital.

COLORADO.

One of the Western Group of States. N. L., 37° to 41° ; W. L., 102° to 109° .

BOUNDARIES: North, Wyoming and Nebraska; east, Nebraska and Kansas; south, Oklahoma and New Mexico; west, Utah.

MOUNTAINS. Rocky, Pike's Peak, Long's Peak.

RIVERS. South Platte, Arkansas, Rio Grande, Grand.

PARKS. Elevated valleys among the mountains; North, South, San Luis.

SPRINGS. Colorado.

INDUSTRIES. Mining, agriculture. It excels in gold and silver. By the aid of irrigation the value of the crops exceed the value of the mines.

CITY.

Denver, in the north central part of the state, is a mining and railroad center, as well as the capital of the state. It is the metropolis of the Rocky Mountain section.

NEW MEXICO.

One of the Western Group of States. N. L., $31^{\circ} 20'$ to 37° ; W. L., $103^{\circ} 2'$ to $109^{\circ} 2'$.

BOUNDARIES: North, Colorado; east, Texas; south, Texas and Mexico; west, Arizona. MOUNTAINS. Rocky.

RIVERS. Canadian, Rio Pecos, Rio Grande, San Juan.

INDUSTRIES. Mining and stock raising. Copper, coal, lead, gold and silver are found in abundance. By the aid of irrigation large crops of corn, wheat and other grains are raised.

CITY.

Sante Fe, in the northern part of the state, the second oldest town in the United States, is the capital.

ARIZONA.

One of the Western Group of States; in the southwestern part of the United States. N. L., $31^{\circ} 20'$ to 37° ; W. L., $109^{\circ} 3'$ to $114^{\circ} 54'$.

BOUNDARIES: North, Utah; east, New Mexico; south, Mexico; west, California, Nevada and Colorado River.

MOUNTAINS. Rocky, White Mesa, Black Mesa.

RIVERS. Colorado, Gila.

INDUSTRIES. Mining, fruit raising and grazing. Copper, gold and silver are found in abundance. Grazing on the elevated plains of the north. Fruit raising by irrigation in the south.

CITY.

Phoenix, in the southern part, on the Salt River, is the capital.

UTAH.

One of the Western Group of States; with Nevada contains the Great Basin. N. L., 37° to 42° ; W. L., 109° to 114° .

BOUNDARIES: North, Idaho and Wyoming; east, Wyoming and Colorado; south, Arizona; west, Nevada.

LAKE. Great Salt.

MOUNTAINS. Rocky, Wasatch, Uintah.

PLATEAU. Colorado.

RIVERS. Green, Grand.

INDUSTRIES. Mining and agriculture. Gold, silver, lead and copper are abundant. A naturally dry and barren country has been made fertile by irrigation. Beet and wool raising are among the chief pursuits.

CITY.

Salt Lake City, in the northern part of the State, near Salt Lake, is the metropolis as well as the capital.

IDAHO.

One of the Western Group of States; in the northwestern part of the United States. N. L., 42° to 49° ; W. L., 111° to 117° .

BOUNDARIES: North, Province of British Columbia; east, Montana and Wyoming; south, Utah and Nevada; west, Oregon and Washington, Lewis or Snake River, Lake Pend d' Orcille.

RIVERS. Clark Fork, Salmon, Lewis or Snake.

MOUNTAINS. Bitter Root, Salmon River.

INDUSTRIES. Mining, lumbering, cattle raising, agriculturing. The state ranks among the first in lead; copper, gold and silver are found in large quantities. Immense flocks of sheep are raised for their wool; beet sugar is a valuable product.

CITY.

Boise City, in the southwestern part of the state, on the Boise River, a branch of the Snake River, is a manufacturing city, as well as the capital of the state.

NEVADA.

One of the Western Group of States; in the southwestern part of the United States. N. L., 35° to 42° ; W. L., 114° to 120° .

BOUNDARIES: North, Oregon and Idaho; east, Utah, Arizona and Colorado River; south, Arizona; southwest and west, California.

MOUNTAINS. Rocky, Shoshone, Trinity, Shell Creek, East Humboldt.

LAKES. Pyramid, Walker.

RIVERS. Colorado, Humboldt.

INDUSTRIES. Mining and agriculture wherever water is brought, as the state is wholly unsuited to agriculture except by artificial irrigation.

CITY.

Carson City, in the western part of the state, is a manufacturing center, as well as the capital.

WASHINGTON.

The most northwesterly state in the United States. N. L., $45^{\circ} 30'$ to 49° ; W. L., 117° to 125° .

BOUNDARIES: North, Province of British Columbia; east, Idaho and Snake River; south, Oregon and Columbia River; west, Pacific Ocean.

SOUND. Puget. **LAKE.** Chelan.

STRAIT. Juan de Fuca. **RIVERS.** Lewis or Snake, Columbia.

CAPE. Flattery. **MOUNTAINS.** Cascade, Mts. Ranier, Helena, Adams.

INDUSTRIES. Lumbering in western part of the state; salmon fisheries along coast and the Columbia River; coal mining; agriculture and sheep raising in the eastern part of the state.

CITIES.

Olympia, in the western part of the state, at the head of Puget Sound, is the capital.

Seattle, in the northwestern part of the state, on Puget Sound, is the chief seaport and metropolis of the state. Its importance, by reason of its good harbor and its being the terminus of three railroads, is constantly increasing.

Tacoma, in the western part of the state, on Puget Sound, is the second city in size. It is a commercial and manufacturing center, as well as the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad. It is a great lumber center.

OREGON.

One of the Western States; in the northwestern part of the United States. N. L., 42° to 46° ; W. L., 117° to $124^{\circ} 31'$.

BOUNDARIES: North, Washington and Columbia River; east, Idaho and Lewis or Snake River; south, Nevada and California; west, Pacific Ocean.

CAPE. Blanco.

LAKES. Klamath, Malheur.

RIVERS. Lewis or Snake, Columbia, Des Chutes, Willamette.

INDUSTRIES. Lumbering, sheep raising and agriculture; mining and fishing. Gold, silver, coal and iron are abundant. The salmon fisheries of this state are very celebrated.

CITIES.

Salem, in the northwestern part of the state, on the Willamette River, is the capital.

Portland, in the northwestern part of the state, near the mouth of the Willamette River, is the metropolis, as well as the principal seaport. More lumber is shipped from this port than from any other in the world.

CALIFORNIA.

One of the Western Group of States; in the western and southwestern part of the United States. N. L., $32^{\circ} 30'$ to 42° ; W. L., 114° to 124° .

BOUNDARIES: North, Oregon; east, Nevada, Arizona and Colorado River; south, Mexico; southwest and west, Pacific Ocean.

ISLANDS. Santa Barbara.

BAY. San Francisco.

CAPIES. Point Conception, Mendocino.

MOUNTAINS. Sierra Nevada, Coast Range, Mts. Whitney and Shasta.

LAKES. Tulare, Tahoe.

RIVERS. Klamath, Sacramento, San Joaquin.

INDUSTRIES. Mining, agriculture, manufactures, commerce. While gold and silver are extensively mined, and more petroleum is produced here than in any other state, the agricultural industries of the state are far greater in value. The state supplies the United States with raisins. It ranks first in wine. Its fruit crops of all kinds are large and very profitable. It exports large amounts of grain. It receives nearly all the teas and silks from Asia.

CITIES.

Sacramento, in the western part of the state, on the river of the same name, is the capital.

San Francisco, on San Francisco Bay, is the metropolis and principal Pacific seaport of the United States.

HISTORY. Early settled by the Spanish, it was ceded by Mexico to the United States in 1848.

Gold being found, an immense immigration followed. The delightful climate and fertile valleys have helped to retain this population, and to-day it is the most prosperous state on the Pacific Coast. In 1906 San Francisco was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, but the city has been rebuilt in a better manner than before the disaster.

ALASKA.

A territory of the United States, in the extreme northwestern part of North America. N. L., 52° to 72° ; W. L., 130° to $E. L., 172^{\circ}$.

BOUNDARIES. North, Arctic Ocean; east, Yukon Territory, Province of British Columbia; south and southwest, Pacific Ocean and Gulf of Alaska; west, Bering Sea, Bering Strait, Arctic Ocean.

SIZE. If this territory were placed in the United States with its most northern point on the northern boundary of Minnesota at the southwestern part of the Lake of the Woods, the extreme southeastern point of the territory would touch the Atlantic coast at the mouth of the Savannah River; the extreme western island of the Aleutian Group would be in California, northeast of Point Conception.

CLIMATE. Varies. The growing season on the Pacific coast in the southeastern part and in the Aleutian Islands lasts from the beginning of May until the last of September, while on the Arctic coast it is from the end of June to the middle of September.

ISLANDS. Baranoff, Kadiak. Aleutian.

BAYS OR SOUNDS. Bristol, Norton.

CAPES. Lisburne, Barrow.

MOUNTAINS. Mt. McKinley, St. Elias, Wrangel.

RIVER. Yukon.

INDUSTRIES. Mining and fishing. Gold deposits are immensely valuable. While the seal fisheries are the most valuable in the world, large revenues are obtained from the cod, salmon and herring fisheries.

CITY.

Juneau, in the extreme southeastern part, on the coast, is a mining center and the capital and metropolis.

HAWAII.

A territory of the United States, formerly known as the Sandwich Islands. Consists of eight islands and a few islets.

LOCATION. In the Pacific Ocean, in about the same latitude as Cuba. N. L., $19^{\circ} 15'$ to $22^{\circ} 15'$. W. L., 155° to 160° .

The largest island is Hawaii. Here are active volcanoes. The most important island is Oahu. The island of Molokai is set apart for lepers.

INDUSTRIES. The raising of sugar cane and sheep are the principal industries. The sugar is exported to the United States.

CITY.

Honolulu is situated on a fine harbor, in the southern part of the island of Oahu, metropolis and capital.

PANAMA CANAL ZONE.

Is a strip of land five miles wide each side of the center line of the Panama Canal, which follows the line of the Panama Railroad, in the extreme southern part of North America. The Republic of Panama has leased this land, together with islands in the harbors of Colon and Panama, to the United States forever. They are to govern it as if they owned the land. For this privilege the United States paid the Republic of Panama ten million dollars in cash, and after nine years from May, 1904, the United States is to pay to the Republic each year two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

PANAMA CANAL.

It is forty-nine miles long, and follows the line of the Panama Railroad. It connects Colon, on the Caribbean Sea, and Panama on the Pacific coast. Both of these places have excellent harbors. The highest point above mean tidewater is eighty-five feet; the minimum depth of water is forty feet. There are sixteen locks, each of which is at least nine hundred feet long and ninety-five feet wide. Opened 1914.

It shortens the distance between New York and San Francisco by water nearly one-half, and between New York and Australia about one-third, bringing the great commercial cities of the East nearer New York.

It will help to make Hawaii a great commercial center and will help the progress of the western coasts of the Americas. It will lessen the expense of having an extra navy to protect our interest in the East.

GUAM.

Is in the Pacific Ocean, about fifteen hundred miles from Manila, and the same distance from Yokohama, Japan. N. L., $13^{\circ} 30'$; E. L., $144^{\circ} 45'$. It is about thirty miles long and nearly six miles wide. It was captured from the Spanish by the United States, June 21, 1898, and is now used as a naval station.

PRODUCTS. Indigo, sugar and rice.

TUTUILA.

This island, with a few smaller ones, belonged to the Samoan group, in the Pacific Ocean. S. L., 14° ; W. L., 170° . It was obtained by treaty agreement made by Germany, England and the United States. The United States obtained it on account of the excellent harbor at Pago-Pago, on this island, where a coaling and naval station has been established.

PORTO RICO.

An island of the Greater Antilles, east of Santo Domingo, in N. L., 18° ; W. L., 66° . It was ceded to the United States by Spain in 1898, after the Spanish War. It is about as large as the state of Connecticut.

INDUSTRIES. Agriculture. Coffee is the principal product. Large quantities of fruits, tobacco and sugar are raised.

CITY. *San Juan*, in the northern part, on the coast, is the principal city.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Are southeast of the mainland of Asia, about ninety miles from Formosa, which belongs to Japan. N. L., $4^{\circ} 40'$ to $21^{\circ} 10'$; E. L., 117° to $126^{\circ} 34'$. They cover an area about eleven hundred and fifty miles long and nearly six hundred miles wide, equal to that of the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York and New Jersey. While there are over twenty-four hundred islands, only eleven are of very much importance. The surface is mountainous; only about one-third can be cultivated.

INDUSTRIES AND PRODUCTS. Agriculture. Manila hemp, a fiber of the banana tree, is one of the principal products. Tobacco, sugar and all tropical fruits are plentiful. Minerals of all kinds are abundant.

CITY. *Manila*, on the western side of the island of Luzon, has a fine harbor.



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